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[No. 74 of Vol. IV.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1793. [Whole No. 396.]

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 9, 1793.

Mathew Carey

Respectfully informs the Citizens of the United States, that the Maps for his intended edition of

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IMPROVED,

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PHILADELPHIA.

AT a meeting of the President & Directors of the Bank of the United States, held on Friday the 5th February, 1793, the following named Gentlemen were elected Directors of the different Offices of Discount and Deposit, and to take their seats on the first Monday in March next, to wit.

In BOSTON.

Thomas Russell	*John C. Jones*	*Theodore Lyman*
Christopher Gore	*Jos. Russell, jun.*	**Samuel Salisbury*
Joseph Barrell	*Caleb Davis*	**Henry Hill*
David Sears	*John Lowell*	**Sam. Parkman*
J. Codman, jun.		

In NEW-YORK.

Rich. Harrison	*Tho. Buchanan*	**Moses Rogers*
Gerard Bunker	*Thomas Pearsall*	**Wm. Shedden*
Nich. Hoffman	*John Delafield*	**A. L. Bleecker*
Phil. Livingston	*Matt. Clarkson*	*David Gelston*
William Laight		

In BALTIMORE.

George Gale	*J. Holmes, jun.*	**Jos. Thornburgh*
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Stephen Wilson	*Adrian Valck*	*John Swan*
Arch. Campbell	**J. P. Pleasants*	*Thos. Smith*
James West		

In CHARLESTON.

Dan. Desaussure	*Adam Tunno*	**Aaron Locock*
Nath. Russell	*David Ramsay*	**Edw. Darrell*
**John Woodrop*	*John F. Grimke*	*Adam Gilchrist*
Thomas Morris	*Rob. Hazlehurst*	*Arn. Vanderhorst*
Edw. Ratledge		

The names marked thus * are new members, and succeed the proportion appointed by the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, to be left out at every annual election.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

OLD age has a peculiar claim on the reverence of mankind. 'Tis natural when we see or hear of a person sinking in deep declining years, and supporting at the same time the most extraordinary vigor and activity of body and mind, to enquire the means and other concurrent circumstances, how it were possible to reach a period so long in life—so protracted beyond the usual span of existence.

Such an antient man while living, among friends and old inhabitants of the country, is considered as a perfect paragon and prodigy of his own sex. And when the invincible Death, who comes to all, shall at length beset him, there is more than anxiety with surviving relatives and friends, to embalm his remembrance—to endow it with fresh laurels—and place it secure and safe, on the never-rusting files of gratitude and fame!

The idea of detestation from succeeding generations, is dreadful in the extreme. And on the other hand, what is more amiable than to be praised and beloved, while there are men and letters in the world. Next to the Godhead itself, is the reputation and condition of a good man—the next in dignity, and next in value.—He indeed is deserving of, and as surely obtains our warmest acknowledgments! 'Tis the tribute of affection justly due his manes!

And as long as we think of the good, the antient and the meritorious, and look for their faithful record in the page of story, one cannot help regarding and even adoring the various inventions the *polite* arts have suggested, to effectuate so noble and desirable a purpose.

Much indebted are we indeed to the refined arts in general for their aid and assistance in this line. And without disparaging any species of them, allow me to think, there is none more commanding an impartial fancy, than the pleasing art of *Wax-Work*. Here, as in a mirror, we see man in his natural and best appearance and attire, entirely divested of those ornamental trappings, which, like glosses in a skilful hand, are but too apt to flatter, if not mislead, the human eye. We there behold our beloved friend or acquaintance nearly in the same manner in which we once conversed or familiarized with him. Struck with the majestic scene, who can then refuse his admiration of such representations of art and genius!

Take but a view of the respective personages in this favored city, done in Wax, in Mr. *Bowen's* Exhibition Room, in 8th street, you there see the representations of the Brave, the Good, the Beautiful, the Noble, and the Just! You view, without restraint, the most natural figures of the best and brightest gems that adorn the western hemisphere!

In this extensive collection, you may see among the rest, a strong, full, exact likeness of the old Mr. HUTTON, lately deceased—one of the longest livers in this country. He is there fixed in Wax, with his silver hairs, his tobacco-box, pipes, and usual vestments, and in a situation resembling life itself. So engaging is the figure—His great age demands observation: I am told he reached 110 years—a truly venerable age for any man in this or any country. Let strangers boast of the temperature and healthiness of their own climates, or of the length of years of mortals and welcome, this instance affords a demonstration highly favorable to our own. May his and every good old man's memory be preserved in the bosom of wax-work, or other satisfactory registries, from the corroding hand of time.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 28.

The Bill to authorize a Loan in the Notes or Certificates of the several States which, on a final Settlement of Accounts shall have a Balance due to them from the United States---having been read the third time---the Question, shall the Bill pass? *was put by the* Speaker:

(CONTINUED.)

Mr. Madison remarked, that an amendment now incorporated in the bill has changed its principle altogether—it was contemplated by the original bill to provide for debts incurred only for the support of the war; but by this amendment, debts are to be subscribed to the loan which were created subsequent to the period in which those debts originated that have been hitherto called debts of the United States.

Another amendment has been added, which postpones the subscription to a period so distant as to anticipate the proper business of a subsequent legislature, which will be more competent to decide upon it than this house is.

The gentleman who brought forward this motion, assigned as a reason, that by this postponement the Senate would have a controul over the business, which they would not have without passing the bill, and with this amendment. Mr. Madison reprobated the idea of controuling the deliberations of a subsequent legislature. He said the ground of the bill was changed. The postponement of the subscriptions renders it entirely unnecessary for the present Congress to decide upon it;—he was in favour therefore of postponing it—and of the previous question.

Mr. Gerry said he did not expect this opposition to the bill, at this stage of the business; especially from gentlemen who had advocated the very principle on which the bill is founded, viz. a provision for the balances which shall be found due on a final settlement of the accounts.

The motion for the previous question is founded on the remonstrance of the State of Virginia†—a state which justly has the reputation of bieing wise in her councils and decisions; but on the present occasion is single and alone in her conduct in regard to this business. No other state has come forward with such a remonstrance—a remonstrance against the act and doings of the the branches of the national legislature. He concluded therefore, that in this instance at least, that state is in an error; especially as the grounds of her complaints have been obviated. He then adverted to the general provisions of the bill, and shewed that they were perfectly consonant to the existing provisions made by former acts of the government respecting the balances which shall appear to be due to the several states. He alluded next to the several provisos and amendments of the bill which had been ingrafted in it, to accommodate it to the wishes of those who, notwithstanding, appeared to be as much opposed to it as ever. He was really surprised and confounded at the conduct of gentlemen in the opposition. He noticed briefly the justice of the claims of the creditors, and concluded by observing, that there were already sufficient difficulties to embarrass the operations of this government; and he conceived that the opposition to measures calculated to doing justice in this particular case, were calculated to increase those difficulties and embarrassments.

Mr. Ames reprobated the idea of putting the previous question; after a discussion of three weeks, it is now proposed to prevent a decision of the subject; he considered this as a very unfair and unjustifiable mode of procedure—such an one as the gentlemen in opposition to the bill on more mature reflection would not themselves justify. He then noticed the scope of the arguments offered in support of the previous question, and urged a variety of considerations to shew that the present was the most favourable time to decide the question. He deprecated the consequences of a postponement, it would be considered as a denial of justice on the part of the present legislature, and as placing the creditors in the most uncertain situation as to their future fate; in short he conceived it was such an evasion of justice as might put the country in a flame.

Mr. Giles replied to Mr. Ames; he conceived the consequences would be directly the reverse from those he had anticipated; he thought those who were to be benefited, who were comparatively but a small number, would not put the country in a flame; the danger was that those who would suffer by the burthens which would result from the measure, would be thrown into a flame. He then entered into a general consideration of the subject, and urged a variety of reasons against the bill, and in favour of putting the previous question. Mr. Giles enlarged on the impropriety of precipitating the business the present session.

† Mr. Page had called for the reading of the proceedings of the legislature of the state of Virginia relative to the funding system, particularly the assumption of the state debts. These proceedings were accordingly read.

Mr. White said he had last session voted against the bill for assuming the state debts, but he should vote for the bill now under consideration; in this he thought he was perfectly consistent, that there was a radical difference between the two; the former was a proposition for assuming all the debts of all the states, the same which had been originally proposed at New-York, and which he had uniformly opposed. The present is only for assuming to the amount of the balances which may be due to creditor states; this he always approved. He said he had heard but one argument against the propriety of coming to an immediate decision which appeared to have any weight—that was the unequal and imperfect representation; this, he said, was a circumstance which he felt as sensibly as any member of the house, and if the proposition was to impose burdens on the people, or to change an established system, he should hesitate before he agreed to it; but neither of those was the present case;—no additional sums were to be raised by the bill, and no change made in the mode of payment of the balances without the approbation of the states to which they may be due.

Having thus obviated this objection, he said, he would give the reasons which induced him to believe the matter ought now to be decided; he observed, that perhaps it might have been well had the business not been brought forward, considering the opposition which had taken place; he did not, however, censure the gentleman who introduced it, that gentleman had, as well as himself, been acquainted with the proceedings respecting the assumption from the commencement. And he declared he did not expect, when the resolutions were laid on the table, that an objection would be made to them; and it was probable as little apprehension was entertained by the mover of the resolutions; but he thought the manner in which the bill had been opposed, and in which it had been supported required an immediate decision. It had been made the criterion of the public faith of the government, and of the fidelity of its officers. Those who were in favour of the bill alledged as one reason in support of it, that when the balances were known, the debtor states would not agree to make provision for those balances agreeably to the existing law. He believed that this suggestion was unfounded; he did not believe it was possible that any man, whom the confidence of his fellow citizens should place on this floor, would ever refuse to carry that law into effect. He considered it as one of the pillars of the constitution—A solemn compact between the United States and individual states; and he believed, if ever this government should be guilty of so gross a breach of faith in a matter of importance sufficient to attract the general notice of the citizens, that there was an end to the government itself; It was a government founded on opinion. And when the opinion of the people ceased to support it the government must fall. On the other hand, the bill had not been opposed on its merits. No gentleman had attempted to point out the individual or the discription of men who would be injured by the operation of the bill; they had opposed it wholly on collateral circumstances; they had supposed that if the states who had debts due to their citizens should have their balances discharged by assuming those debts, that they would oppose the payment of the balances to states which have no creditors. It had likewise been alledged, that the Commissioners for settling accounts might conduct themselves in such a manner as to render a legislative interposition necessary to arrest the measures consequential of the settlement. He had no apprehension of such conduct on the part of the Commissioners, and could not legislate on a supposition that they would conduct themselves in a manner so very improper, but if they did, he could not see that the change in the payment of the balances could have any effect, if the legislature could interfere where states were concerned, they might do the same in the case of individuals; but as jealousies had taken place in the minds of the members, and as both sides of the house seemed to consider the passing this bill as giving a greater force and stability to the act for settling the accounts between the U. States, and individual states, it was a strong reason with him to give his assent to it. It had been said the passing the bill by so small a majority would occasion discontent and uneasiness among the people. This might be the case, but the same reason is equally applicable to a rejection of the bill by a small majority. But who are most likely to be dissatisfied? Those who by a rejection of the bill would feel themselves injured, at least disappointed in their expectations of advantage; or those who, notwithstanding its passage, would be left in their present condition? he believed the former, so that as far as that argument had any weight it was in favour of the bill.

Mr. Murray was in favor of the previous question—he tho't the present stage of the business was the most proper to call for that question; it would he said, have been justly exceptionable had the question been called previous to debate; but now it was strictly proper; adverting to the merits of the bill; he objected to it as an infraction of the funding system—that system provides for funding the balances in favor of the States, not the individual creditors.—On this

principle he conſidered the bill as eſtabliſhing a dangerous precedent, and as affording a pretext for future infractions and mutilations of that ſyſtem.

Mr. Murray adverting to certain obſervations which had been thrown out reſpecting the uneaſineſs which was ſaid to exiſt in ſome of the ſtates, informed the houſe, that with reſpect to the ſtate he had the honor to repreſent, the greateſt apparent ſatisfaction with the meaſures of the general government prevailed.—It is true, ſaid he, my conſtituents feel the preſſure of taxes in common with the reſt of their fellow citizens, but they diſcover no diſpoſition to complain—they conſider the public burthens as the price of their liberties and independence; and under this idea, ſubmit to them with the utmoſt cheerfulneſs, at the ſame time confiding in the wiſdom and juſtice of the government, that their impoſitions will be regulated according to the exigencies of the nation, and that no unneceſſary taxes will ever be laid.

He tho't it neceſſary to ſay thus much, as he conceived too high colouring had been given to ſome repreſentations which the fancy of members had brought forward in their zealous oppoſition to the bill.

THURSDAY, February 7.

A meſſage from the Senate, by Mr. Otis their Secretary, informed the Houſe that they have concurred in the reſolution for a joint committee to count the ballots returned by the executives of the ſeveral States for Preſident and Vice Preſident of the United States, and have appointed Meſſrs. King, Izard, and Strong.

A memorial of Gideon Brownſon and a petition of Fielder Victor, were read, praying compenſation for military ſervices. Referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Clark laid the following reſolution on the table, viz.—That a committee be appointed to prepare and eſtabliſh a bill to regulate fees in the Office of the Treaſury for the transfer of public ſecurities.

Mr. B. Bourn brought in a report on the memorials of ſundry perſons concerned in the manufacture of cordage, lines, twines and packthread This report was in favor of the memorialiſts, and was referred to a committee of the whole for to-morrow.

In committee of the whole, on the bill providing compenſation for the Preſident and Vice Preſident of the United States----Mr. Dayton in the chair. The bill being read, was diſcuſſed in paragraphs; ſome verbal amendments were agreed to. The firſt blank, referring to the Preſident's compenſation, was filled with 25,000 dollars.

Mr. Kitchell moved to ſtrike out " dollars per annum," referring to the compenſation of the Vice-Preſident, in order to inſert dollars per day during his attendance in the Senate.---- Some remarks being offered in oppoſition to the motion, it was withdrawn.

The blank for the compenſation of the Vice-Preſident was filled with 5000 dollars.

A motion to limit the act to the term of four years was negatived. This motion was made by Mr. Kitchell.

The committee roſe and reported the bill with amendments, which were taken into conſideration by the Houſe and agreed to.

Mr. Mercer renewed the motion for limiting the bill to four years from the 3d day of March, and moved the ayes and noes.

Mr. Mercer ſupported the motion by ſome remarks on the impropriety of the preſent Congreſs anticipating the proper buſineſs of their ſucceſſors; on the dangerous precedent which would be eſtabliſhed by empowering the ſupreme executive to continue his ſalary in oppoſition to the opinion of the legiſlature. He conſidered the bill without this clauſe as unconſtitutional.

Conſiderable debate took place on this motion, and the ayes and noes being at length called, it was determined in the negative, ayes 27 noes 33, the ayes and noes being as follow——

A Y E S.

Meſſ. Aſhe,	Meſſ. Macon,	
Baldwin,	Madiſon,	
Clark,	Mercer	
Findley,	Moore,	
Giles,	Muhlenberg,	
Gordon,	Parker,	
Gregg,	Schoonmaker,	
Griffin,	Steele,	
Grove,	Sumpter,	
Hartley,	Sylveſter,	
Heiſter,	Treadwell,	
Jacobs,	Venable,	
Kitchell,	White,	27.
Lee,		

N O E S.

Meſſ. Ames,	Meſſ. Murray,	
Barnwell,	Niles,	
Benſon,	Page,	
Boudinot,	Sedgwick,	
S. Bourne,	J. Smith,	
Bourn,	I. Smith,	
Dayton,	W. Smith,	
Fitzſimons,	Sturges,	
Gerry,	Thatcher,	
Gilman,	Tucker,	
Goodhue,	Wadſworth.	
Hillhouſe,	Ward,	
Huger,	Williamſon,	
Key,	Greenup,	
Lawrance,	Leonard,	
Learned,	Hindman,	33.
Livermore,		

The following bills were read twice and committed for to-morrow:

A bill to refund to Jacob Bell, certain duties on pickled fiſh.

A bill for the remiſſion of the duty on a quantity of wine, the property of W. and J. Simms.

A bill for the relief of Simeon Thayer.

Mr. Moore, of the committee upon enrolled bills, reported that the two bills ſigned yeſterday by the Speaker were this day laid before the Preſident of the United States for his approbation, and ſignature.

A report on the petition of Robert Eden, was taken into conſideration, agreed to, and a committee appointed to report a bill.

The report on a petition of the inhabitants of Newark was taken up in committee of the whole—Mr. Murray in the chair. The report was read, and is in favor of the petitioners, who pray for compenſation for an academy deſtroyed during the late war.

A motion was made that the committee ſhould agree to the report. After ſome debate the queſtion being put, the motion was negatived. The committee roſe and reported accordingly, and the houſe adjourned.

FRIDAY, February 8.

A bill for the relief of Elijah Boſtwick, was read twice, and committed for Monday next.

A bill providing compenſation to the Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, was read the third time and paſſed.

Mr. Boudinot preſented the petition of John Green, which was read.

A memorial was preſented by Mr. Sumpter, from the officers of the South-Carolina line of the late army—ſimilar to thoſe from the officers of other ſtates—read, and laid on the table.

A number of reports on petitions from the Secretary of War, were read, and ordered to be printed.

On motion, the committee on the petition of John Rogers was diſcharged, and the petition referred to the Secretary of State.

In committee of the whole, on the bill for granting half pay for years, to the widows and orphans of thoſe officers of the army which have been killed ſince the day of or who ſhall hereafter be killed in the ſervice of the United States. Mr. Dayton in the chair.

The bill being read, Mr. Hartley moved to fill the blank with the 4th day of March, 1789.

Mr. Williamſon moved to ſtrike out the words "of the army," and inſert, *in the ſervice.* This motion was agreed to.

Mr. Hartley's motion was then put and carried. The blank referring to the term of half-pay, was filled with *five years.*—It was moved to add after "officers," *non-commiſſioned officers and privates*—After ſome debate, this motion was agreed to.

Another motion was made and carried, to extend the proviſion to the officers, non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the militia. Several other amendments were agreed to, and then the committee roſe and reported the bill as amended—Laid on the table.

Mr. Clark's motion for a committee to prepare and bring in a bill to eſtabliſh fees in the Treaſury Department, for the transfer of public ſecurities, was taken up, agreed to, and a committee appointed to report a bill.

Mr. Parker preſented a memorial from the merchants and inhabitants of the town of Norfolk, reſpecting the encreaſe of infirm and diſabled ſeamen, and praying that ſome proviſion may be made in the caſe. Read, and referred to the committee of the whole on the bill making proviſion for ſick and infirm ſeamen.

Mr. W. Smith gave notice that he ſhould call the attention of the houſe to the ſubject of making proviſion for the reduction of the public debt, on Monday next.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to remit the duties on a quantity of wine, the property of W. and J. Simms. Mr. White in the chair. The bill was reported without amendment. The Houſe took the ſame into conſideration. After ſome debate, the queſtion for engroſſing the bill was put, and loſt.

A meſſage from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informed the Houſe that they have conſidered the bill relative to certain claims not barred by any act of limitation, and concur therein with an amendment. This amendment being taken into conſideration, was agreed to.

Another meſſage from the Senate informed the Houſe, that they have paſſed the coaſting bill, with ſundry amendments. Alſo, that they have conſidered the bill for determining the Northern Boundary of the State of North-Carolina, and reſolved that they do not concur therein.

Mr. Moore reported as truly enrolled, the bill entitled, An act reſpecting fugitives from juſtice, and perſons eſcaping from the ſervice of maſters. The Speaker ſigned the ſame.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

SATURDAY, Feb. 9.

Mr. Jacobs preſented the petition of James Becker, which was read and laid on the table.

The petition of Sarah Greaton, preſented by Mr. Ames, and the petition of Peter Rockyfellow, preſented by Mr. Lawrance, were read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Wadſworth preſented a petition of the French inhabitants of Gallipolis, praying to be eſtabliſhed in their right to the lands on which they have ſettled, and for which they have paid, relying on the faith of the government of the United States. This petition was referred to a ſelect committee of five, viz. Meſſrs. Wadſworth, Sedgwick, Findley, White and Barnwell.

Mr. Heiſter, from the committee on enrolled bills, reported as truly enrolled, the bill relative to claims againſt the United States, not barred by acts of limitation. The Speaker ſigned the ſame.

Mr. Willis preſented a memorial from the Georgia line of the late army—read, and laid on the table.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, informed the Houſe that the foreign intercourſe bill had received his approbation and ſignature.

The Houſe took into conſideration the amendments of the Senate to the coaſting bill—theſe being read, on motion they were referred to a ſelect committee to examine and report.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Dayton in the chair, the report of a ſelect committee on the petitions of the manufacturers of cordage in Philadelphia and Providence, was taken into conſideration. This report contains two reſolutions, which propoſe a drawback on exported cordage, lines, twines and packthread, made of imported hemp. After conſiderable debate, the queſtion on the two reſolutions was put, and they were ſeparately diſagreed to. The committee then roſe and reported accordingly, and the Houſe adopted the report.

A meſſage from the Senate informed the Houſe, that the act for regulating foreign coins, and for other purpoſes, had received the approbation and ſignature of the Preſident of the United States.

A bill to eſtabliſh fees to be paid on the tranſfer of public ſecurities, was twice read, and committed for Tueſday next.

In committee of the whole, on the bill for the relief of Simeon Thayer. Mr. Steele in the chair.—The bill was read by the chairman—one amendment was made, which, with the bill, was reported to the Houſe—The Houſe agreed to the amendment—the bill was then ordered to be engroſſed.

The committee to whom the amendments of the Senate to the coaſting bill were referred, recommended verbally an agreement with the Senate—on which the Houſe took the amendments into conſideration, and concurred therein.

A meſſage from the Senate by Mr. Otis, informed the Houſe, that they have conſidered the bill to authorize the ſettlement of the accounts of Lewis Garanger, and do not concur in paſſing ſaid bill.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, February 11.

The bill for the relief of Simeon Thayer, was read the third time, and paſſed.

Mr. White preſented two petitions from French inhabitants in the territory of the United States northweſt of the Ohio. Referred to the committee on the petition of the inhabitants of Gallipolis.

A petition of the adminiſtrators of William Camp, late of New-Jerſey, was read, praying compenſation for ſundry buildings burnt in the town of Newark by the Britiſh during the late war.

Mr. Thatcher preſented the petition of Wm. Morton, of the Diſtrict of Maine, praying an exemption from the payment of 112 dollars and 36 cents, due from him to the United States, for reaſons offered. Referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

A repreſentation was read from the Poſt-Maſter-General, ſtating certain inconveniences attending the tranſmiſſion of the mail thro' the State of New-Jerſey, in conſequence of a law of that State, which ſubjects ſtage coaches to a tax. Referred to the committee on the poſt-office law.

Mr. Heiſter, of the committee on enrolled bills, reported as truly enrolled, An act for licencing and enrolling of ſhips or veſſels employed in the coaſting trade, and for regulating the ſame—And an act providing compenſation for the Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States. The Speaker ſigned the ſame.

Mr. W. Smith, of the joint committee appointed to determine on the mode of counting the votes for Preſident and Vice-Preſident made report—which is, that the Houſe ſhould repair to the Senate chamber on Wedneſday next, at 12 o'clock, and there the tellers to be appointed ſhould count the votes—and that the Preſident of the Senate ſhould declare the perſons elected. This report was accepted, and Mr. W. Smith and Mr. Lawrance appointed tellers by the Houſe.

A meſſage from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informed the Houſe, that they have paſſed the bill providing compenſation for the Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, containing a plan for the reduction of the public debt.—Mr. Dayton in the chair.

A debate enſued on reading the report, occaſioned by a motion that the committee ſhould riſe. At 3 o'clock the committee roſe, reported progreſs, and had leave to ſit again.

Adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Letter from Gen. Kellerman.

Paris, November 29.

Citizens Repreſentatives,

I AM going to carry to the Romans the bleſſings of Liberty, which has been too long exiled from their country. I ſhall cauſe our motto to be ſtrictly obſerved:—*War to caſtles, peace to cottages, and reſpect to the maſter-pieces of the arts.* I aſk only one favor of the National Convention, that is, if calumny ſhould purſue me, that I may be allowed to confound my calumniators.

KELLERMAN.

DUBLIN, December 4.

Yeſterday morning, the Catholic Delegates met at the Taylors'-Hall, Back-lane, to conſult on the beſt mode of carrying into effect the meaſure for which they were choſen; which, after all the clamour, miſrepreſentation and invective, to which they have given riſe, is nothing more than ſimply this: To prepare a petition to the Legiſlature, laying before them the humble requeſt of all the Catholics of Irelaad, that in conſequence of their tried loyalty, and long continued uninterrupted good conduct, they may be admitted to the rank of citizens, and ſhare, in common with their countrymen, the advantages of the Conſtitution.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 30.

Extract of a letter.

" Gen. Dumourier entered Liege on the 28th, after a very long and obſtinate engagement, fighting even to the very ſtreets of the town. The action, however, has been attended with little loſs on either ſide."

PARIS, December 12.

The following is an extract of the report of the Commune, concerning the tranſferring LOUIS CAPET, to the Bar of the National Convention.

" At one o'clock the Mayor and Secretary went up into the apartment of the late King, and ſaid to him, " I am charged to declare to you, that the Convention wait for you at their Bar, and I am appointed to conduct you." The Secretary then read theſe words, " Decree of the National Convention, of the 6th of December: ART. 5. LOUIS CAPET ſhall be brought to the bar of the National Convention on Tueſday the 11th, to anſwer the queſtions which ſhall be put to him by the Preſident." This being done, the Mayor aſked Louis if he would go down, he appeared to heſitate a little, and ſaid, " My name is not Louis Capet; my anceſtors bore that name, but I never was called ſo; it is however, like all the treatment I have experienced theſe four months paſt by force. This morning my ſon has been ſeparated from me, it was an enjoyment of which they have deprived me. I have been expecting you theſe two hours."

The Mayor, without returning any anſwer, invited him again to go down, which he determined at length to do. Being in the carriage, which was lined with thick cuſhions in order to be muſket proof, he kept ſilence all the way, till the carriage was ſtopped by ſome miſunderſtanding among the guards, who eſcorted him on the Boulevards.

When he was near the gates of St. Martin and St. Dennis, he aſked if theſe two triumphal arches would not be demoliſhed? He was anſwered that the gate of St. Dennis, being a maſter-piece, would be preſerved.

He arrived at the Convention at 2 o'clock —He appeared dreſſed in a brown great coat, and did not ſeem at all troubled. The Mayor and Procureur de la Commune were on each ſide of him; behind him were Santerre, Berruyer, and other officers. After his interrogatory, he was conducted into the Conference Hall, and accepted a bit of bread, obſerving that he had not broken his faſt. He afterwards got up into the Mayor's carriage, and ſpoke little on his return. There was a very numerous armed force, but the concourſe of people was not ſo great as might have been expected.—The greateſt order and ſilence reigned among the guards and ſpectators.

He arrived at his apartment at half paſt ſix. He repeatedly aſked the Mayor, that the Decree granting him a Counſel, which was refuſed to nobody, might be ſpeedily communicated to him. It has ſince been reſolved in the commune, that Louis ſhould have no further communication with his family, and that his Counſel ſhould hold their conference with him alone, and always in the preſence of the Municipal officers.

Louis has choſen for his Counſel, Target, and in his default Tronchet.

TRIAL OF THE KING.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

DECEMBER 11.

The ſitting commenced by reading the Act of accuſation againſt Louis XVI. which was preſented by Barbaroux, in the name of the Commiſſion of twenty-one. It contained an enumeration of the principal charges made againſt the unfortunate Monarch; and each charge was followed by a liſt of the pieces on which the proofs are to be founded. When it was read, ſeveral new charges were propoſed by ſeveral of the members, and ſome which appeared to have little weight, or to be ill founded, were expunged.

The Convention were much ſurpriſed to hear Marat become in ſome meaſure the voluntary defender of Louis XVI. by requeſting that all thoſe charges alluding to crimes committed before his acceptance of the Conſtitution, ſhould be omited in the act of accuſation. He ſpoke alſo of the amneſty which followed that acceptance, but the Convention paid no attention to his obſervations.

The Convention decreed that the act of accuſation ſhould ſerve as the ground of thoſe queſtions which were to be put to Louis XVI. and that after each queſtion the Preſident ſhould ſay to him WHAT HAVE YOU TO ANSWER? The Preſident was authoriſed alſo to propoſe ſuch queſtions as might ariſe from the King's anſwers, and to make him ſit down at the bar.

Barrere the Preſident announced to the Convention that Louis XVI. was at the door, and requeſted the Repreſentatives of the People to aſſume a dignity worthy of the grandeur of their functions. He reminded them, that they formed a tribunal on which the eyes of Europe were fixed, and whoſe ſentence would be judged by poſterity. He forbade them to ſhew any ſigns either of approbation or diſapprobation, and deſired them to remember that coolneſs and ſilent dignity with which they received the King after his return from Varennes.

At half paſt two Santerre informed the Convention that Louis was arrived, and was waiting the orders of the Aſſembly.

The Preſident gave the order to introduce him. The moſt profound ſilence reigned in in the Hall. Louis appeared at the bar, attended by two Municipal Officers.

When Louis appeared at the bar, the Preſident mentioned to him the decree by which the Convention eſtabliſhed a tribunal to try him. Malhe, one of the Secretaries, read the act of accuſation, charge by charge, and at each the Preſident aſked Louis what he had to ſay in his own defence? The unfortunate Monarch did not, like Charles I. of England refuſe to acknowledge the authority of the Convention; he delivered no ſpeech, and contented himſelf with giving anſwers to each queſtion in a few words. He aſked for copies of the act of accuſation, of the pieces which are to ſerve as proofs, and of his own examination; and requeſted alſo that he might be allowed Counſel.

His anſwers were in general pertinent and ſhort, nor did he appear in the leaſt embarraſſed. He replied with great readineſs, and at ſome queſtions appeared a little chagrined.

EXAMINATION OF LOUIS.

Preſident. "Louis! the French nation acuſes you.—The National Aſſembly decreed the 3d of December that you ſhould be tried by them; and on the 6th, that you ſhould be brought to the bar, to hear the accuſation read, and to give your anſwers."

The Preſident then read the articles of the act, one by one, calling upon Louis to anſwer each of them ſeparately.

Accuſation. Louis, the French people accuſe you of having plotted and formed a multitude of conſpiracies to eſtabliſh tyranny in deſtroying Liberty. On the 10th of June, 1789, you made an attack on the ſovereignty of the nation, by ſuſpending their repreſentatives, and by expelling them with violence from the place of their meetings.

Anſwer. There exiſted then no law.

Acc. On the 23d you ſurrounded the repreſentatives of the people with troops; you preſented a Declaration ordering them to ceaſe their meetings and ſeparate.

The ſame anſwer as to the preceding article.

Acc. You ordered an army to march againſt the citizens of Paris to ſhed their blood, and you did not diſmiſs that army till the revolution had been effected.

Anſ. I had at that time a right to order troops to march according to my will; it never was my intention to cauſe the effuſion of blood.

Acc. You ſuffered the National Cockade to be trampled under foot before your eyes, and the white cockade to be worn. You conſtantly rejected the conſtitution.

Anſ. As to the decrees, I made the obſervations I then thought I ought to make; as to the cockade, the fact is falſe.

Acc. You took an oath at the Federation of the 14th of July, which you did not keep: you ſeduced Mirabeau to cauſe an inſurrection in the departments.

Anſ. I do not remember all that paſſed at that time, but I know that the whole was prior to the acceptance of the conſtitution.

Acc. You diſtributed money to the Fauxbourg St. Antoine, that the people might favor your eſcape.

Anſ. This accuſation is abſurd. I ever took a pleaſure in giving money to the people. There was nothing in my conduct that had the appearance of a plot for a counter-revolution.

Acc. Was it not in conſequence of the ſame project that you feigned an indiſpoſition to facilitate your retreat to St. Cloud.

Anſ. No.

Acc. You ſwore to maintain the conſtitution; and on the 21ſt of June you attempted to eſcape with a falſe paſſport, and ordered your miniſters to ſign no act of the legiſlature.

Anſ. I do not remember what paſſed at that time; but for my journey to Varennes, I refer to the anſwers I made to the deputies of the conſtituent aſſembly, who accompanied me on my return.

Acc. You coaleſced with La Fayette; you hired writers of Journals, and ſpent conſiderable ſums of money to overthrow the conſtitution.

Anſ. I recollect writing one letter to Fayette, but have no knowledge of the reſt.

Acc. You favored the rebellion at Arles.

Anſ. The miniſters did all that, and the aſſembly propoſed miniſters to me I knew nothing of.

Acc. You made no attempt to ſtifle the plots of counter-revolution, which were manifeſted in ſeveral parts of the Republic.

Anſ. I was not appriſed of theſe things, I was informed of nothing; beſides, it would require time for me to anſwer all theſe queſtions.

Acc. You paid your ci-devant body guards at Coblentz, and you ſent conſiderable ſums to Rochefort and to your brothers.

Anſ. I ceaſed giving them any thing as ſoon as they paſſed the Rhine.

Acc. You refuſed your ſanction to a decree for forming a camp near Paris; you ordered them to be ſtopped in their march; the army was not complete—you ordered no recruiting.

Anſ. I preſented at the time the ſtatements to the aſſembly; if they were miſtaken it is not my fault.

Acc. You threw confuſion and diſorder in the army.

Anſ. I cannot anſwer this accuſation.

Acc. Why did you defer ſo long to inform the legiſlative body that fifty thouſand Pruſſians were marching againſt France?

Anſ. My diplomatic correſpondence was carried on by the miniſters, therefore it is not my fault.

Acc. You ſuffered our navy to go to ruin; all the officers emigrated; there is ſcarcely one left for the ſervice.

Anſ. I did not ſend away thoſe officers.

Acc. The ſtate was torn by the factions of the fanatic prieſts; you ſhewed yourſelf openly their protector, and manifeſted a deſign of recovering your former power.

Anſ. I cannot anſwer that, having no knowledge of it.

Acc. The legiſlative aſſembly paſſed a decree againſt the factious prieſts, you ſuſpended its execution.

Anſ. I had a right ſo to do.

Acc. There were in Paris clandeſtine aſſociations to operate a counter revolution, paid by the civil liſt.

Anſ. I have no knowledge of theſe facts; the project of a counter-revolution never entered my head.

Acc. Who were the members of the conſtituent aſſembly you endeavored to corrupt?

Anſ. I never endeavored to corrupt any.

Acc. On the 10th of Auguſt, you paſſed in review the Swiſs troops, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and on that day they fired on the people.

Anſ. The conſtituted authorities were aſſembled at the caſtle; I had demanded a deputation to proceed with me to the legiſlative aſſembly: when I ſaw that they did not come, I repaired thither with all my family.

Acc. Why, ſome days before the 10th of Auguſt, did you order all the poſts of the Swiſs guards at the Thuilleries to be doubled?

Anſ. The caſtle was threatened; as I was one of the conſtituent authorities, I had a right to defend myſelf.

The Preſident then aſked Louis if he had any thing further to ſay.

Louis. I beg the Aſſembly to give me communication of the act of accuſation: I ſhould deſire to examine it minutely: I ſhould alſo wiſh to have a counſel.

Marat ſhewed him all the papers, one after another; among the papers ſigned by his own hand, he acknowledged but a very few.

The Preſident aſked him why he cauſed a hole to be made in the wall of his apartment, and to be covered over with an iron door.

He anſwered, that he had no knowledge of this.

The Preſident told him, that the Aſſembly permitted him to retire.

Louis, on retiring, ſaid, I have deſired to have a counſel.

The Aſſembly then decreed, that the deſire of Louis to have a counſel ſhould be granted.

LONDON, December 13.

This besng the firſt day of the meeting of Parliament, his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Lords, and being ſeated on the throne, delivered the followed moſt gracious ſpeech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

HAVING judged it neceſſary to embody a part of the militia of this kingdom, I have in purſuance of the proviſions of the law, called you together within the time limitted for that purpoſe, and it is, on every account, a great ſatisfaction to me to meet you in Parliament at this conjuncture.

I ſhould have been happy if I could have announced to you the ſecure and undiſturbed continuance of all the bleſſings which my ſubjects have derived from a ſtate of tranquility; but events have recently occurred which require our united vigilance and exertion in order to preſerve the advantages which we have hitherto enjoyed.

The ſeditious practices which had been in a great meaſure checked by your firm and explicit declaration in the laſt ſeſſion, and by the general concurrence of my people in the ſame ſentiments, have of late been more openly renewed, and with increaſed activity. A ſpirit of tumult and diſorder, (the natural conſequences of ſuch practices) has ſhewn itſelf in acts of riot and inſurrection, which required the interpoſition of a military force in ſupport of the Civil Magiſtrate—The induſtry employed to excite diſcontents on various pretexts and in different parts of the kingdom, has appeared to proceed from a deſign to attempt the deſtruction of our happy conſtitution, and the ſubverſion of all order and government; and this deſign has evidently been purſued in connection and concert with perſons in foreign countries.

I have carefully obſerved a ſtrict neutrality in the preſent war on the continent, and have uniformly abſtained from any interference with reſpect to the internal affairs of France; but it is impoſſible for me to ſee, without the moſt ſerious uneaſineſs, the ſtrong and increaſing indications which have appeared there of an intention to excite diſturbances in other countries, to diſregard the rights of neutral nations, and to purſue views of conqueſt and aggrandizement, as well as to adopt towards my allies the States-General (who have obſerved the ſame neutrality with myſelf) meaſures which are neither conformable to the law of nations, nor to the poſitive ſtipulations of exiſting treaties. Under all theſe circumſtances I have felt it my indiſpenſible duty to have recourſe to thoſe means of prevention and internal defence with which I am entruſted by law; and I have alſo thought it right to take ſteps for making ſome augmentation of my naval and military force, being perſuaded that theſe exertions are neceſſary in the preſent ſtate of affairs, and are beſt calculated both to maintain internal tranquility, and to render a firm and temperate conduct effectual for preſerving the bleſſings of peace.

Nothing will be neglected on my part that can contribute to that important object, conſiſtently with the ſecurity of my kingdoms, and with the faithful performance of engagements which we are bound equally by intereſt and honor to fulfil.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the eſtimates for the enſuing year to be laid before you; and I have no doubt that you will be ready to make a due proviſion for the ſeveral branches of the public ſervice.

You will certainly join with me in lamenting any neceſſity for extraordinary expences, which may for a time prevent the application, of additional ſums beyond thoſe which are already annually appropriated to the reduction of the public debt, or retard the relief which my ſubjects might have derived from a further diminution of taxes: but I am confident you will feel that thoſe great ends will ultimately be beſt promoted by ſuch exertions as are neceſſary for our preſent and future ſafety and tranquility; and it is a great conſolation to me to reflect, that you will find ample reſources for effectually defraying the expence of vigorous preparations, from the exceſs of the actual revenue beyond the ordinary expenditure.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have great pleaſure in acquainting you, that the brilliant ſucceſſes of the Britiſh arms in India, under the able conduct of the Marquis Cornwallis, have led to the termination of the war, by an advantageous and honorable peace, the terms of which are peculiarly ſatisfactory to me, from their tendency to ſecure the future tranquility of the Britiſh dominions in that part of the world.

Your attention will now naturally be directed to ſuch meaſures for the future government of thoſe valuable poſſeſſions, as ſhall appear, from experience and full conſideration, moſt likely to provide for their internal proſperity, and to ſecure the important advantages which may be derived from thence to the commerce and revenue of this country.

I am perſuaded it will be the object of your immediate conſideration, to adopt ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary, under the preſent circumſtances, for enforcing obedience to the laws, and for repreſſing every attempt to diſturb the peace and tranquility of theſe kingdoms.

You will be ſenſible how much depends on the reſult of your deliberations, and your uniform conduct is the beſt pledge, that nothing will be wanting on your part which can contribute to the preſent ſecurity and permanent advantage of the country.

I retain a deep and unalterable ſenſe of the repeated proofs which I have received of your cordial and affectionate attachment to me; and I place an entire reliance on the continuance of theſe ſentiments, as well as on your firm determination to defend and maintain that conſtitution which has ſo long protected tke liberties and promoted the happineſs of every claſs of my ſubjects.

In endeavoring to preſerve and tranſmit to poſterity the ineſtimable bleſſings which, under the favor of Providence, you have yourſelves experienced, you may be aſſured of my zealous and cordial co-operation; and our joint efforts will, I doubt not, be rendered compleatly effectual, by the decided ſupport of a free and loyal people.

Philadelphia, Feb. 13.

The Britiſh December Packet arrived at New-York the 8th inſt. She had 45 days paſſage, and brings accounts to the 22d of December. An epitome of the intelligence is ſubjoined.

On the 2d December the French army under General Cuſtine, was attacked by the Pruſſians and Heſſians, under the command of the King of Pruſſia. Cuſtine was obliged to retire; he took poſt in a ſtrong poſition in the neighborhood of Franckfort, from which he kept up a ſevere cannonade on the enemy.—A ſubſequent account ſays, that Prince Hohenlohe, at the head of the Heſſians, had attacked Cuſtine in his entrenchments, and carried them. Frankfort, after a violent aſſault, was retaken by the Pruſſians; and the French garriſon, conſiſting of 1500 men, made priſoners of war; among which was one general officer, and the ſon of General Cuſtine. Another account ſays, the city was treacherouſly given up by the inhabitants, and two regiments of the garriſon put to the ſword.

The buſt of Mirabeau is now veiled in Paris, and the populace take many methods of ſhewing diſreſpect to his memory. It is ſaid he was a creature of monarchy.

The exportation of corn from France is prohibited on pain of death; premiums on its importation are offered, of 40 ſous per quintal, till 1ſt May, and 35 ſous till 30th June.

A London paper of the 20th December, gives an accouut of the trial of THOMAS PAINE, for a libel againſt the Government of Great-Britain, of which the jury found him guilty, without going out of Court. Duffin and Lloyd, mentioned in a former paper, have alſo been tried for a libel, and found guilty.

The executive power is to take proper meaſures for general ſafety during the courſe of the judgment of Louis Capet; the account lately publiſhed of his being tried and acquitted is premature.

Some riots have taken place in England; one at Mancheſter in which the mob were exaſperated againſt the friends of a Parliamentary reform. In various places in the country the people have burnt Mr. Paine in effigy; on the other hand, in many places the ſucceſſes of the French have been celebrated—and riots againſt government have taken place.

The Britiſh government are arming a large fleet—ſome accounts ſay 50 ſail of the line; houſes of rendezvous are opened in all the cuſtomary places; ſome ſerious internal commotion appears to be apprehended—the preparations for arming have affected the funds greatly—they have fallen 2d per cent.—The American funds had riſen, ſix per cents 105—3 per cents 65½—and deferred 63.

The guards at the Bank and at the Tower are doubled.—A board of officers was appointed to enquire into the conduct of the officers of the army—ſome of whom it appeared had been employed in attempts to inſtil ſeditious opinions into the minds of the ſoldiery—theſe were diſmiſſed the ſervice; among others the names of Lord Temple and Col. Fitzgerald are mentioned; large rewards were offered by the government for apprehending Sampſon Perry, Eſq. author of a ſeditious pamphlet—and a Mr. Froſt, who had declaimed in treaſonable terms againſt the King. Proclamations are iſſued, offering encouragement to ſeamen and landmen to enter into the ſervice—for embodying the militia—and for convening Parliament on the 13th December which had been prorogued to 3d January.

Aſſociations are formed in London and various other places, to counteract the revolution ſocieties, and to ſupport the preſent conſtitution and government.

The Auſtrian and Pruſſian Courts are making preparation for encreaſing their armies—and filling their magazines with grain.

The arms of France have triumphed in moſt places—Namur, Liege, Antwerp and other places of inferior conſequence are in their poſſeſſion.

In Bruſſels the people have entirely renovated their government—all their officers, judges, &c. take an oath of allegiance to the people, viz. I ſwear to be faithful to the people my true and lawful ſovereign—and to maintain liberty and equality. The day previous to the capture of Liege, which was the 28th Nov. General Dumourier had a battle with the rear guard of the Auſtrians conſiſting of 12,000 men; the Auſtrians were entirely defeated, and though the account ſays they made a ſtout reſiſtance, the French loſt only 3 men killed, and 14 wounded. The *wounded* of the Auſtrians filled 37 waggons.—The Genoeſe are about making themſelves free. The Grievans have diſmiſſed the Swiſs Troops, and another revolution has taken place in their government—the rights of citizens are now enjoyed on a more extenſive ſcale; clubs and meetings have been formed and held in Canterbury, Northampton, Birmingham, London and Weſtminſter, for ſupporting the government and conſtitution.

Nov. 19—Died, at his houſe in the old Baily, the worthy and much eſteemed Mr. R. AKERMAN, keeper of Newgate.

A writer in the Fayetteville Gazette, North-Carolina, thus addreſſes his readers.

GENTLE READER!

The Exciſe Law has had this great effect on this State—our fruit was formerly conſidered as very little worth, but now it bids fair to be an article of value and conſiderable export—and more diſtilleries have been eſtabliſhed this two years paſt, than perhaps, without this act of encouragement, would have been for twenty years.

To avail ourſelves of the great advantages of our former population, and fertility of ſoil, and that rank we ſuſtain in the union, no thing is wanting but induſtry, a reverence of the Laws, and appointing thoſe characters to repreſent us in the great Council of the Nation who, unmindful of faction, intrigue and ſelf profit, endeavor, ſteadily to advance our great and joint agricultural, manufacturing and commercial intereſts.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Thoſe who animadvert on the corrupt influence imbibed into the government from the ſpirit of ſpeculation in the members, are often called upon to give names and facts in ſupport of their charges. The true and ſatisfactory anſwer is, that the public is ſufficiently acquainted with many names and facts which need not therefore be mentioned: ſecondly, that names and facts cannot be called for whilſt the avenues to an authentic diſcloſure thereof are ſhut up againſt inſpection. Let the ſubſcription *and* transfer books *of the* funds, *and the* ſubſcription *and* diſcount books *of the* Bank *be* laid open *and* names *and* facts *will then be given as fully and clearly as may be deſired.—Quere, whether the ſaid books ought to be locked up againſt a knowledge of the tranſactions of perſons in public character; ſo that the people cannot judge of the* ſituation *or* particular views *of thoſe entruſted with their intereſts?*

To thoſe who will not pay attention to the tranſactions of government there will be an appearance of myſtery in them. Thoſe who pay attention with prejudiced and ſuſpicious minds will find no leſs myſtery. A man who pulls a milled cap over his eyes may well cry out, I am in the dark; for the proverb truly ſays, none are ſo blind as thoſe who will not ſee. Theſe remarks apply to thoſe who endeavor to alarm the jealouſies and fears of the people on the plea that our government is wrap'd up in darkneſs and myſtery. This charge on examination will do honor to the conſtitution; for all our money tranſactions are by that conſtitution and by the laws made in conformity with its ſpirit, as public and as carefully checked as it is poſſible. Accordingly it appears, that every dollar received or expended is brought to account. If it were as eaſy to ſatisfy jealouſy by proof, as it is to awaken it by groundleſs hints and half ſmothered whiſpers, the reſult of the enquiries made by the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, would confirm the confidence of the people in the adminiſtration of their national affairs, by ſhewing how ſolid a conſtitutional ground it ſtands on. Every tranſaction of the Treaſury is publiſhed, and the people may, if they will take the pains, by reading, ſee for themſelves the refutation of the numberleſs ſuſpicions which have been whiſpered againſt the government of our country.

The enemies of government complain of hard uſage, becauſe their noiſy cenſures of the conſtitution and adminiſtration of our country are imputed to ſelfiſh motives. Doubtleſs there are many who act ſincerely and from principle—but a miſtaken one, however. But the people are called to judge at every election, whether the greater part of the furious holders forth againſt Congreſs are not candidates for appointments.—They are—and he muſt be blind indeed who does not ſee that the bluſterers have made all the racket merely to draw the attention of the voters. Thoſe who hate levees and the glare of courts, the meek ſouls who cry equality—who ſay that power corrupts the poſſeſſors, and turns them into enemies of liberty, behold them inconſiſtently intriguing, coaxing and lying, to get an election. Pure ſouls—trying to get into place to loſe at once their innocence and attachment to liberty, not contented with equality, they would get power which would ſpoil them. If ſowing diſcord, jealouſy and ſedition, are to be the ſucceſsful means of getting into office, there never will come a year when our political field will not bear a great crop.

*** No poſts were arrived when this paper went to preſs.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA, Ship Phœbe, Lockyer, Liſbon, in 65 days.

PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		19/
3 per Cents,		11/
Deferred,		11/10
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	22	per cent. prem
Bank North America,	14	

A New Post-Road.

HAVING been desired to establish a post-road from Reading, in the state of Pennsylvania, to Williamsburg, at the Great Forks of the Genesee river, Notice is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the General Post-Office, for carrying a weekly mail between Reading and Williamsburg aforesaid, by the following route, to wit: the Great Road now improving between Reading and the town of Northumberland; from the latter place to Loyal Sock creek; thence to Lycoming creek; thence in the new road to the Painted Post, on Tioga river; and thence to Williamsburg.

The proposals will be received until the 15th of March next, inclusively; the carriage of the mail to commence within one month afterwards.

Necessary Post-Offices are to be established on the route, and such persons appointed Post-masters as the Contractor shall name, and the Post-master-General approve.

Within three months after the carriage of this mail is commenced, the Contractor is to state to the Post-master-General the days and hours of its arrival and departure at and from the principal Post-offices, which experience shall prove to be most convenient; and thereafter the mail is to be delivered at the respective Post-offices at the hours so fixed, unavoidable accidents excepted, on penalty of one dollar for each hour's delay; and for the non-performance of a trip, the Contractor to forfeit twenty dollars.

The term of the contract cannot exceed eight years. During its continuance the Contractor is to receive the rates of postage by law established, and to have the exclusive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, such excepted, as shall be sent by a special messenger, or which are or shall be by law declared free.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, P. M. G.

General Post-Office, Jan. 22, 1793.

Insurance Company.

AT a general meeting (by adjournment) of the Insurance Company of North-America, on Wednesday the 16th instant,

It was Resolved,

THAT the Instalments which, according to the Constitution, will become due on the second Monday of July and January next, or either of them, may be paid by any Stockholder at an earlier period; and any Stockholder so paying such instalment, or instalments, shall receive a proportionate share of the Dividends thereafter to be made, calculating such share from the first day of the month succeeding such payments respectively. Extract from the Minutes,

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'ry.

Philadelphia, Jan. 23.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

RESOLVED,

THAT the Cashier be authorised to receive from the proprietor of any number of compleat shares, such Certificates, not in his own name, as he may be the proprietor of; and after cancelling the same, to issue a new Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof, in the name of such proprietor.

RESOLVED, That in all future transfers of compleat shares in the capital stock of the Bank, the Certificates of the shares transferred be cancelled, and a new Certificate or Certificates be issued in the name of the transferee or purchaser.

RESOLVED, That the Certificates in future issued, be for one or more shares, as the proprietor may request; and the new Certificate or Certificates shall be of correspondent numbers with those in lieu of which they are issued.

ep3w JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 1st, 1793.

WHEREAS foreigners holding Stock in the Bank of the United States may prefer receiving their Dividends in Europe, to receiving them in America,

RESOLVED, That any proprietor of the Capital Stock of the Bank of the United States residing in Europe, shall be entitled to receive either in London or in Amsterdam, the half yearly dividends which may be declared thereon—in London at the rate of one pound sterling for every four hundred and forty-five cents, or in Amsterdam at the rate of one guilder current money for every forty cents and four mills—the dividend declared in January of each year, to be paid in London or in Amsterdam on the second Monday of July following—and the dividend declared in July of each year, to be paid in London or in Amsterdam on the second Monday of January following.

PROVIDED, That every such Proprietor (previous to the declaring of any Dividend, so to be paid in London or in Amsterdam) shall give authentic notice to the President and Directors of the Bank at which of the said Cities he will receive the said Dividend.

By the President and Directors.

JOHN KEAN, *Cashier.*

Advertisement.

Mr. *JOSHUA HARBIN*,

SIR,

YOU will please to take notice, that I intend to file a Bill in the High Court of Chancery, in the State of Maryland, to compel you to convey the following Tracts of LAND, to wit—

Harbin's Lot, containing one hundred acres of land; *Evans's Chance*, containing fifty acres of land; *Piney Grove*, containing seventy-two and one half acres of land; and part of *James's Tract*, containing twenty-five acres; in the whole, two hundred and forty-seven and one half acres of land; situate, lying and being, in Montgomery County, in the State of Maryland; agreeable to your Bond of Conveyance, entered into by you to me the twenty-sixth day of November, 1781.

I am, with due respect, thy friend,

JOSEPH EVANS.

Ann Arundel County, State of Maryland, February 1st, 1792. (ep 10w)

A large Cellar to Let,

Sufficiently capacious to store several hundred barrels.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber, at Walnut-Street Wharf,

BILL OF EXCHANGE

Madeira Wine,

Fit for immediate use, in pipes & quarter casks,

TENERIFFE WINE, in pipes,

SHERRY WINE, in quarter casks,

WEST-INDIA RUM, 2, 3 and 4 proof,

OLD BRANDY, OLD SPIRIT,

COPPERAS, BRIMSTONE, ALLUM,

Two Bales 10-4 BLANKETS, and

A Bale of MUSLINS.

A new 13-4 Inch CABLE, 120 fathoms long.

GEORGE MEADE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1793. ep2m

TO BE SOLD, OR LEASED

FOR SEVEN OR TEN YEARS,

THE FOLLOWING

HOUSES.

ONE on Walnut-street, near Fourth-street, 23 feet front, has two parlours below, the front one 21½ by 17½ feet, the back parlour is 18 by 17½ feet. The front room up stairs is 26½ by 17½ feet. There are five good chambers in this house, besides the garret is divided into three rooms, in two of them there are fire-places.

The other House is 27 feet upon Walnut-street, and 52 feet upon 4th street; there are two good parlours below, one of them 25 by 20 1-2 feet, the other 25 by 18 1-2 feet, and seven compleat bed-chambers; besides the garret is divided into 4 rooms, 3 of which rooms have fire-places. The kitchens are good ones, and are under the houses; the largest house has also a house-keeper's room. It is intended there shall be a communication from both of these houses to a neighbouring ice-house, sufficiently large to supply 3 houses. Within 50 yards of these houses, there will be compleat stables and coach houses, for both houses; they will be finished in the most compleat manner, and the keys ready to be delivered early in the summer.

On paying half the money down (if sold) the other half may be paid by instalments, or the whole may remain for 5 years, paying interest and giving security on the premises.

For terms of sale or lease, apply to the Subscriber,

GEORGE MEADE.

Who has for SALE,

Sundry Ground Rents,

In this city, amounting to twenty-five pounds sixteen shillings and six-pence, per annum.

Also, a quantity of BAGS, that will contain two and a half and three and a half bushels.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1792. ep2m

War Department,

JANUARY 23, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of September 1792, and which will become due on the 4th day of March 1793, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers:

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an Invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which, as such, he is annually intitled.

2d. An affidavit agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an Invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeable to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an Invalid of the United States, from the 4th day of September 1792, and ending the 4th day of March 1793.

Signed and Sealed in the Presence of }

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the Invalid died, whose pension they may claim.

By Command of the President of the United States,

H. KNOX, Secretary at War.

☞ *The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their Newspapers for the space of 2 months.*

PLANS

OF THE

City of Washington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,

DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold—graduated according to Law—Blank Manifests—And Blanks for the various Powers of Attorney necessary in transacting Business at the Treasury or Bank of the the United States.

BY the Commissioners appointed to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of Washington, for the reception of Congress and for their permanent residence after the year 1800—

A LOTTERY

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1	Superb Hotel, with baths, out houses, &c. &c. to cost		50,000
1	Cash Prize		25,000
1	ditto		20,000
1	ditto		15,000
1	ditto		10,000
2	ditto	5,000 are	10,000
10	ditto	1,000	10,000
20	ditto	500	10,000
100	ditto	100	10,000
200	ditto	50	10,000
400	ditto	25	10,000
1,000	ditto	20	20,000
15,000	ditto	10	150,000
16,737	Prizes		Dollars 350,000
33,263	Blanks		
50,000			

The sole design of this Lottery being to facilitate other improvements together with the Public Buildings—it is the particular desire of the Commissioners that these may be effected with as few deductions from the Prizes as possible—how far their endeavors may be answered, the Scheme of the Lottery will demonstrate. The keys of the Hotel, when compleat, will be delivered to the fortunate possessor of the ticket drawn against its number.

All the other prizes will be paid, *without deduction, in one month after the drawing*, by the City Treasurer at Washington, or at such Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 9th of September next, at the City of Washington.

Tickets may be had of Col. *Wm. Dickens*, City Treasurer of Washington; of Messrs. *James Wyld & Co.* Baltimore; of Mr. *Peter Gilman*, Boston; and at such other places as will be hereafter published.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the best Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houses, *if presented on or before the 10th of April next*; and a preference will be given to the Artist for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to compleat his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houses are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the stables, &c. Sections and estimates of the expense will be expected with the elevations, &c. compleat; and 50,000 dollars must be regarded by the Architect as the utmost limit in the expense intended for this purpose.

S. BLODGET,

Agent for the affairs of the City.

January 19.

City of Washington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.

A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for sale at auction, by the Commissioners, on the 17th day of September next.—One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue at three equal annual payments with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, *Clerk to the Com'rs.*

Extract of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Washington.

"Be it enacted, *That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said Territory which lies within this State, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this State; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this State:* Provided, *That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.*"

Jan. 19. tf

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, a beautiful situation on the Potowmack, adjoining the town of Alexandria and in a line of direction towards the Federal City and George Town, in full view of each place, commanding a prospect of the river and adjacent country of Maryland and Virginia, for many miles; about 45 or 50 acres of Land, lying directly on the river, will be sold, with the improvements, which are, a two-story framed dwelling-house, neatly finished, a kitchen, office, brick smoke-house and dairy, two-story framed barn, a well of excellent water, and an ice-house, a yard and garden, neatly railed and highly improved, with a number of other necessary improvements; the whole of the land enclosed with posts and rails, ten or fifteen acres laid down, with different kinds of grass. Its contiguity to those three towns must render it an object worthy the attention of any person who wishes to invest money in a property that must enhance in value, in proportion to the rapid increase of the Federal City, Alexandria and George-Town. This property lies nearly in a central situation to each place. The Potowmack at this spot has a fine deep shore and harbour, capable of receiving vessels of any burden. It may not be improper to observe, that men of judgment think a profitable and convenient Ferry might be erected here to the City of Washington and the Maryland shores leading to Baltimore and Philadelphia.—Also to sell, 215 acres of Wood-Land, about three miles distant, which will suit well to supply the above in wood and timber. The title may be seen to the above property, which is indisputable, and terms known by application to the subscriber, living on the premises.

BALDWIN DADE.

December 12th, 1792. ep 2m

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Thomas Dobson,

Bookseller, at the Stone-House, in Second Street, PHILADELPHIA,

VOLUME VII, OF

ENCYCLOPÆDIA:

OR, A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES, AND MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,

On a Plan entirely new:

BY WHICH

THE DIFFERENT SCIENCES AND ARTS are digested into the Form of Distinct, TREATISES OR SYSTEMS:

COMPREHENDING

THE History, Theory, and Practice, of each, according to the Latest Discoveries and improvements: and full Explanations given of the various detached parts of Knowledge, whether relating to Natural and Artificial Objects, or to Matters Ecclesiastical, Civil, Military, Commercial, &c. Including Elucidations of the most important Topics relative to Religion, Morals, Manners, and the Oeconomy of Life: together with a Description of all the Countries, Cities, principal Mountains, Seas, Rivers, &c. throughout the World; a General History, Ancient and Modern, of the different Empires, Kingdoms, and States; and an account of the Lives of the most Eminent Persons in every Nation, from the earliest ages down to the present times. Compiled from the writings of the best authors, in several Languages; the most approved Dictionaries, as well of General Science as of particular branches; the Transactions, Journals, and Memoirs of the learned societies, both at home and abroad—the MS. lectures of eminent professors on different Sciences: and a variety of original Materials, furnished by an extensive Correspondence.

The Seventh Volume contains a description of Mount Etna, Eudiometer, Exchange, Experimental Philosophy, System of Farriery, Feudal system, Fire, fixed Air, Fluxions, Food, Fortification, Fossils, history of France, Gardening, Gas, Geneva, Geography, Geometry, Gilding, Glass, &c. with a variety of articles in natural history, biography and miscellanies. Illustrated with Thirty Eight elegant Copperplates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a superfine paper, and new types, (cast for the purpose) which will be occasionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work is furnished in boards, in volumes or half-volumes, as subscribers chuse; the price of the whole volumes, five dollars each, of the half-volumes two dollars and two-thirds of a dollar each. Ten dollars to be paid on subscribing, the volumes or half-volumes finished to be paid for when delivered, the price of one volume to be paid in advance, and the price of each succeeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it. No part of the work will be delivered unless paid for.

III. In the course of the publication will be delivered about five hundred copperplates elegantly engraved in Philadelphia: which by far exceed in number those given in any other scientific dictionary. At the close of the publication will be delivered an elegant frontis piece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes.

It is expected the work will be comprised in about eighteen volumes in quarto.

☞ Those who wish to become possessors of this valuable work will please to be early in their applications, as the subscription is nearly closed.

Jan. 23.

50 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 25th instant, a likely Negro Man called ISAAC, about twenty-three years old, five feet six or eight inches high, a well made fellow, fond of talking, has a large mouth, and shows his teeth very much when talking; had on when he went away, a brown linen shirt, a short white kersey over jacket with a very high collar and plain breast, with buttons which appear to have been very gay; a pair of white kersey breeches, a pair of white knit yarn stockings, a pair of shoes with strings in them, and a coarse hat; all the above clothes are almost new. Said Negro was formerly the property of Mr. William Thomas, late of Kent County, near George-Town Cross Roads, deceased, and has for several years been employed in that neighbourhood, and principally by a Mr. Maxwell, and lately by Messrs. John and James Carmack, as a waggoner, which business he is well acquainted with, and is what he prefers; and has been engaged in driving a waggon from said Cross-Roads to Duck-Creek, &c. until August last. I expect he will make his way for the neighbourhoods of George-Town, Duck-Creek, Dover or Wilmington. The above reward will be paid if delivered to me in this place, or Thirty Dollars if secured in any goal, so that I get him again. He is an artful fellow, and when taken, will make his escape, unless particularly secured.

EASTON, OWEN KENNARD,

Talbot County, Maryland, Dec. 28, 1792. 2m

200 Dollars Reward.

LOST, at Providence, or between Providence and Boston, a very small TRUNK, covered with seal-skin of a reddish colour, with white spots. It contained a quantity of South and North-Carolina State Notes, and a few of the State of Rhode-Island; with other papers, which can only be serviceable to the proprietor. The State notes are checked at the offices from whence they issued. Any person producing the Trunk (with its contents) to JOHN MARSTON, of Boston, WILLIAM HALL, of Providence, Messrs. PATERSON and BRASHER, New-York, or Mr. SAMUEL EMERY, in Philadelphia, shall receive the above reward, or for any part of the property, One Hundred Dollars.

Boston, Nov. 28. eptf.

TICKETS

In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY,

May be had at SAMUEL COOPER'S Ferry.